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round the ship on this date, was accompanied not only by several pilot fish, but also by a troupe of fifty or more young runners (*Elagatis*). They were seen with the shark for several hours.

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ON THE SYSTEMATIC NAMES OF THE SNAPPING TURTLES

In the first number of "Copeia," Mr. H. W. Fowler has indicated his belief that there exist in the United States two forms of the Snapping Turtle—a northern one, with a well-developed median keel to the carapace in the adult, and a southern one, common in the Delaware Valley and south, with the median keel but slightly developed, if at all. To the former he reserves Linnæus' name, *Chelydra serpentina*; for the latter he employs Agassiz's *Chelydra emarginata*, based upon specimens from Mobile and New Orleans, stating that "*Chelydra lacertina* Schweigger is virtually identical" with *Ch. serpentina*.

Without being able at the present moment to express an opinion as to the existence of two separable forms of the Snapping Turtle in this country, I wish to call attention to the fact that, if they are distinct, the keel-less form must take the name given by Schweigger.

The latter, in 1812, Königsberg. Arch. Naturw. Math., vol. 1, p. 293, distinguished between two forms, of which *Ch. lacertina* is characterized as having "testa oblonga, scutellis vertebralibus planis, lateralibus carinatis," while *Ch. serpentina* is said to have "testa oblonga, trifariam carinato-spinosa," or precisely the same characters as given by Mr. Fowler. From Duméril's Cat. Méth. Coll. Rept. Mus. Paris, 1851, p. 15, we learn that Schweigger's type is still in the Paris Museum of Natural History, viz., "the one of which the vertebral keels are effaced, a character upon which

he [Schweigger] had based the distinction between this species [*Ch. lacertina*], considered new by him, and that which he described under the name of *Ch. serpentina*."

Therefore, if there be two forms of Snapping Turtles, their names would be *Chelydra serpentina serpentina* (Linnæus) and *Chelydra serpentina lacertina* (Schweigger).

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NOTE ON HAWAIIAN GECKOS

During April, 1913, Dr. Henry A. Pilsbry secured two interesting geckos while visiting the Hawaiian Islands. As any additional information to Dr. Stejneger's account of the "Hawaiian Land Reptiles" (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXI, 1899, pp. 783-813) is desirable, I give the following records:

Peropus mutilatus (Wiegmann).

Obtained on the island of Kahoolawe, from which it has not previously been reported.

Hemidactylus garnotii Duméril and Bibron.

One secured at Moomouii, on the island of Molokai.

Lepidodactylus lugubris (Duméril and Bibron).

An old example, collected by J. K. Townsend many years ago, is interesting as likely being the first Hawaiian gecko in any museum, especially American. It is still in good preservation. Though labeled simply "Sandwich Islands," it was probably secured on Oahu. The original label also shows that it was confused with the preceding species.

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